

NOMINATION OF HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)
ELECTRONIC FILES SHOULD BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE

1. NAME OF HISTORIC DISTRICT (CURRENT/HISTORIC)

Gates Street Historic District

2. LOCATION

Please attach a map of Philadelphia locating the historic district.

Councilmanic District(s): 4

3. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a written description and map of the district boundaries.

4. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a written description and photographs of the built and natural environments/ characteristic streetscape of the district.

5. INVENTORY

Please attach an inventory of the district with an entry for every property. All street addresses must coincide with official Office of Property Assessment addresses.

Total number of properties in district: 24

Count buildings with multiple units as one.

Number of properties already on Register/percentage of total: 1 / 4.2%

Number of significant properties/percentage of total: 3 / 12.5%

Number of contributing properties/percentage of total: 19 / 79.2%

Number of non-contributing properties/percentage of total: 2 / 8.3%

6. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1887 to 1927

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

The historic district satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- ☐ (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- ☐ (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☐ (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- ☒ (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- ☐ (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☐ (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- ☐ (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- ☐ (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- ☐ (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- ☒ (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

7. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

8. NOMINATOR

Organization Ridge Park Civic Association Date 18 February 2022

Name with Title Oscar Beisert, Author Email keeper@keepingphiladelphia.org

Street Address 1315 Walnut Street, Suite 732 Telephone 717.602.5002

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19144

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 18 February 2022

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 7/15/2022

Date of Preliminary Eligibility: _____

Date of Notice Issuance: 7/18/2022

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: 9/21/2022

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: 10/14/2022

Date of Final Action: 10/14/2022; designated under Criteria D and J

☒ Designated ☐ Rejected

12/7/18

NOMINATION

FOR THE

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



Figure 1. Top: Looking south at the southeast side of Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Figure 2. Bottom: Looking north at the primary (southeast) elevations of 330, 332, and 334 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
300 BLOCK OF GATES STREET
ROXBOROUGH
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

2. LOCATION

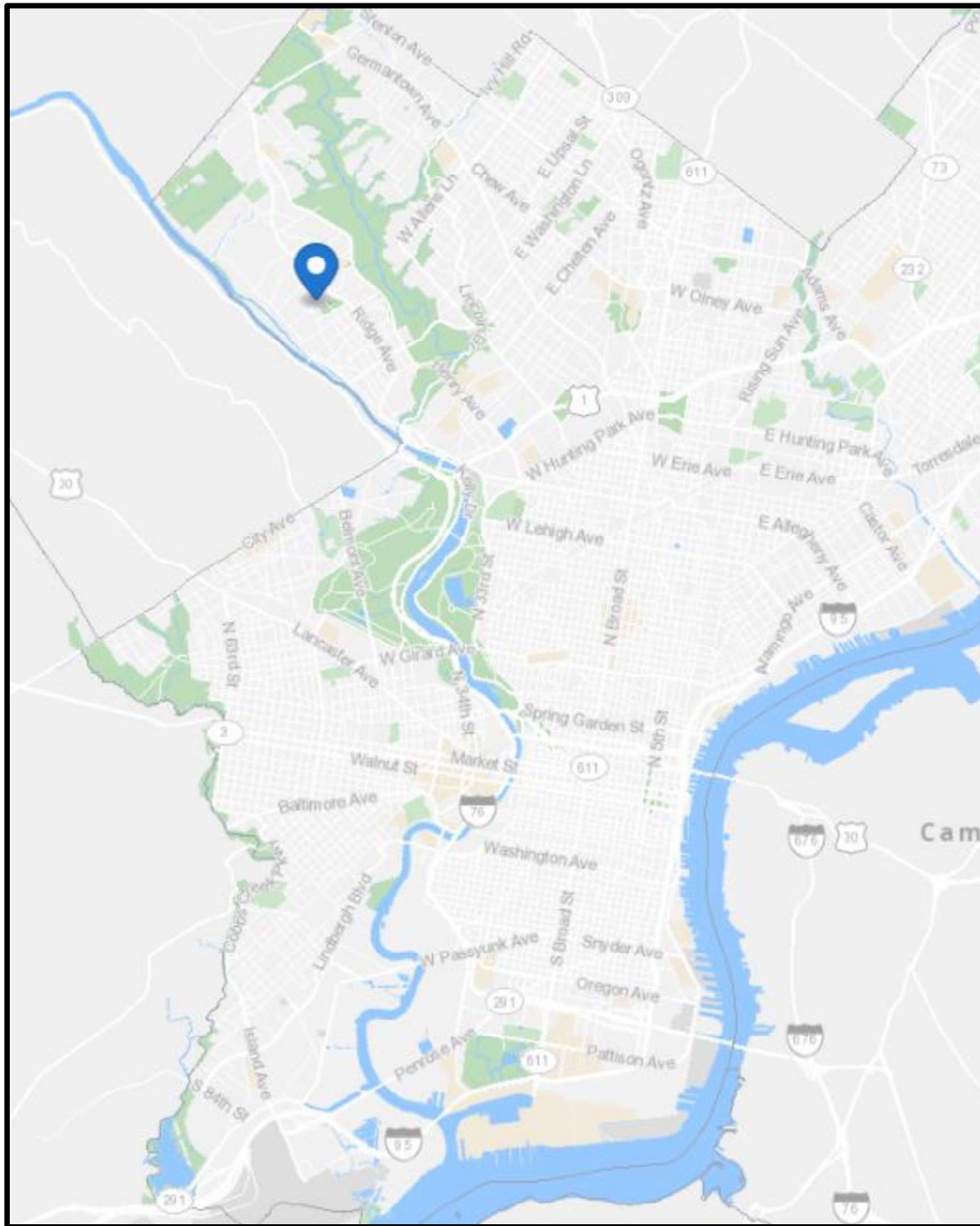


Figure 3. The Gates Street Historic District is located in the lower northwest section of Philadelphia. Source: Atlas, City of Philadelphia.

3. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION



Figure 4. The Gates Street Historic District is located in the lower northwest section of Philadelphia. Source: Atlas, City of Philadelphia.

Beginning at the south corner of the property at 4737 Silverwood Street, and extending northwest along Silverwood, crossing the intersection of Silverwood and Gates Street, to the south corner of the property at 4771 Silverwood Street (this property is not included in the boundary); thence northeast along Gates Street to the south corner of property at 310 Gates Street; thence northwest to the west corner of the property at 310 Gates Street; thence northeast to the north corner of the property at 310 Gates Street; thence northwest to the west corner of the property at 312 Gates Street; thence northeast along the northwestern boundaries of the properties on the northwest side of the 300 block of Gates Street to the north corner of the property at 340 Gates Street; thence diagonally across Manayunk Avenue, crossing the intersection of Manayunk Avenue and Gates Street, to the north corner of the property at 339 Gates Street; thence southeast to the east corner (a curve) of the property at 339 Gates Street; thence along the southeast boundaries of the properties at 339, 335, and 329 Gates Street to the south corner of the property at 329 Gates Street; thence northwest to the east corner of the property at 327 Gates Street; thence to the southwest to the south corner of the property at 323 Gates Street; thence southeast to the east corner of the

property at 319 Gates Street; thence southwest to the south corner of the property at 319 Gates Street; thence northwest to the east corner of the property at 315 Gates Street; thence to the southwest to the south corner of the property at 315 Gates Street; thence southeast to the east corner of the property at 313 Gates Street; thence to the southwest to the west corner of the property at 314 Wright Street (this property is not included in the boundary); thence to the southeast, including a narrow easement related to 313 Gates Street, to the south corner of the property at 314 Wright Street (this property is not included in the boundary); thence to the southwest to the southernmost corner of the property at 313 Gates Street; thence northwest to the east corner of the property at 4737 Gates Street; thence to the southwest to the south corner of the property at 4737 Silverwood Street, the point and place of beginning.



Figure 5. Looking northwest at the primary (southeast) elevations of 322, 324, 326, 328, and 330 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

4. DESCRIPTION

The Gates Street Historic District is located in the Roxborough neighborhood within the lower northwest section of the City of Philadelphia.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the Gates Street Historic District in the Roxborough neighborhood has previously been described in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Victorian Roxborough Historic District:

The northwestern section of Philadelphia including Roxborough is located in a geological region known as the Piedmont Upland Section of the Piedmont Province. The bedrock in Roxborough is primarily mica schist but becomes trap rock with veins of serpentine stone at the northwest along the Montgomery County line.¹ Roxborough is located on a steep ridge formed by the Wissahickon Creek to the east and the Schuylkill River to the west. The ridge runs from the confluence of the Schuylkill and Wissahickon at East Falls or the Falls of the Schuylkill northwest for approximately five miles, where it crosses into Montgomery County. Historically, streams drained the land on the ridge, running east to the Wissahickon and west to the Schuylkill. Most of the streams have been culverted. Ridge Avenue, the primary thoroughfare in Roxborough, leaves East Falls at the confluence of the Schuylkill River and the Wissahickon Creek, runs up a steep slope more than 200 vertical feet to the top of the ridge, and then along the ridge to the northwest into Montgomery County.²



Figure 6. Looking north at the primary (southeast) elevations of 326, 328, 330, and 332 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The Gates Street Historic District is comprised of the 300 block of Gates Street just southeast of Germany Hill in the larger township of Roxborough. With Silverwood Street at the southwest and Manayunk Avenue at the northeast, this single block historic district is characterized by detached and semi-detached two- to three-story buildings of a domestic character. The dwellings that comprise the block are set back from Gates Street on generous suburban lots that provide green

¹ Charles Edward Hall, *The Geology of Philadelphia County and of the Southern Parts of Montgomery and Bucks* (Harrisburg: The Board of Commissioners for the Second Geological Survey, 1881).

² *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Victorian Roxborough Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Central Roxborough Civic Association/Philadelphia Historical Commission, 28 January 2022), 10.

space. Ancillary features include brick and stone retaining walls, stone sidewalks, iron fencing and gates, matured plantings, and linear side and rear yards. Set on an eminence, each house is afforded views of the block from single-story front porches and the occasional rear and side porch. The buildings of the block reflect the Italianate, Folk Victorian, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.



Figure 7. Top: Looking northwest at the primary (southeast) elevations of 326 and 328 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.
Figure 8. Bottom: Looking north at the primary (northwest) elevations of 339 and 335 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

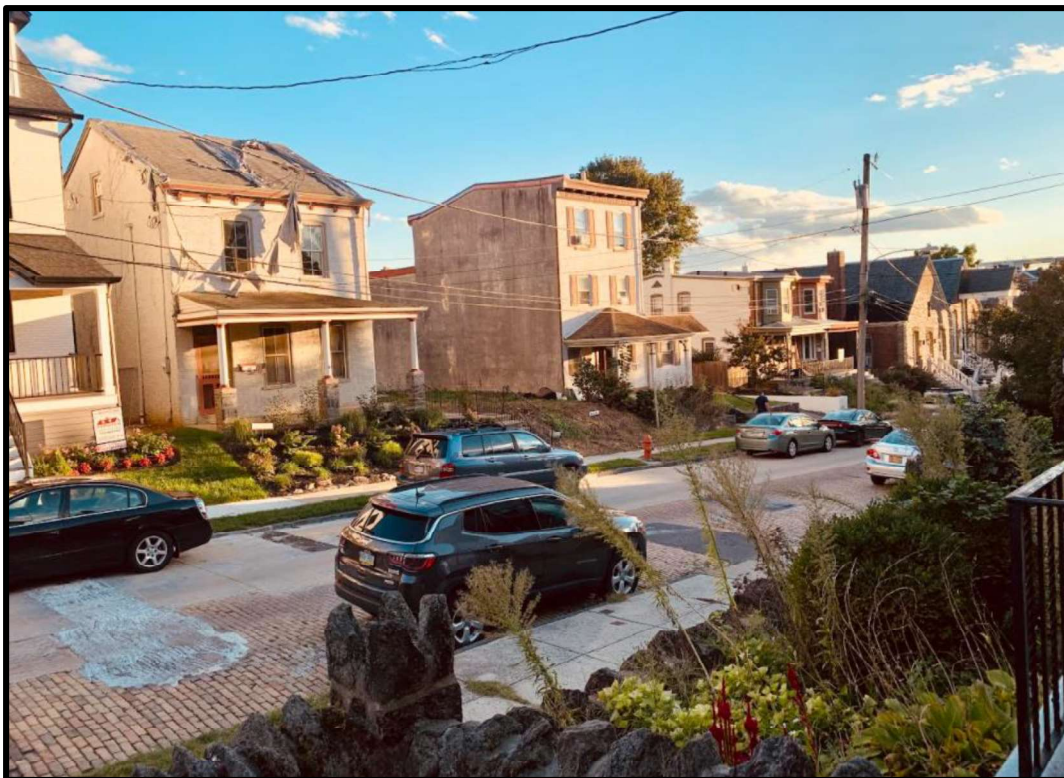


Figure 9. Top: The primary (northwest) elevations of 313 and 315 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Figure 10. Looking south at the primary (northwest) elevations of 323 and 319 Gates Street with 315 and 313 in the distance. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.



Figure 11. The primary (southeast) elevation of 340 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.



Figure 12. Top: Looking east at the southeast side of Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Figure 13. Bottom: The former Emmanuel M.E. Church at Gates and Silverwood Streets. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

5. INVENTORY

The inventory begins on page 31.



Figure 14. Looking east at the corner of Gates and Silverwood Streets, illustrating the scene of the Gates Street Historic District as it appeared in 1894. Source: Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 21.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Gates Street Historic District, comprising the 300 block of Gates Street, is a significant historic resource that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Located in the Roxborough neighborhood in Lower Northwest Philadelphia, the subject historic district satisfies the following Criteria for Designation, as enumerated in Section 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code:

- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; and
- (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

The period of significance for the subject building is from the time of initial construction in 1887 to 1927, at which time the last of the contributing buildings was constructed.

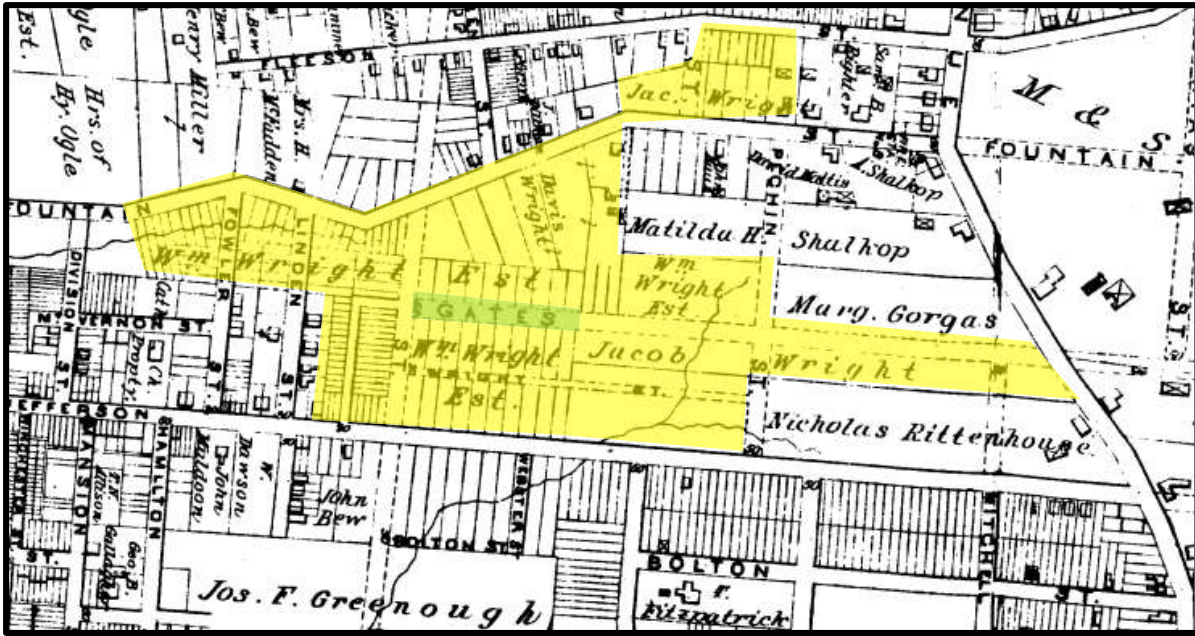


Figure 15. Atlas of Properties Along the Schuylkill Valley, Philadelphia to Norristown (1886). Source: Patti Brennan.

CRITERIA D & J

Developed between 1887 and 1927, the subject block of twenty-four detached and semi-detached buildings comprises the Gates Street Historic District, which possesses significant character, interest, and value as a representative part of the development of the Roxborough neighborhood as a dense Philadelphia suburb. Located on an eminence, this single block is an attractive, distinctive, and verdurous residential “place” that vibrantly illustrates the cultural, economic, and social heritage of the community, as it evolved from a sparsely settled, linear village to a densely built suburb. While none of the buildings qualify as high style in terms of aesthetics, the collection exemplifies the city’s diverse architectural typologies of buildings constructed for prosperous people of moderate means.

An important aspect of the development of the 300 block of Gates Street was that it was propelled by local economic drivers, being subdivided, developed, and built by local Philadelphians, including both real estate developers and residents. The northwest side of the street was initially subject to the creation of a row of four twins (eight houses) by one developer, while each lot on the southeast side of the street was individually improved. The way Gates Street was developed speaks to broad development patterns and building traditions in the Roxborough community and the larger City of Philadelphia.

The subdivision that created the 300 block of Gates Streets was set into motion by the Last Will and Testament of William Wright (1809-1881), a prominent local butcher and farmer, in 1878, which permitted the survey, subdivision, and sale of his Roxborough lands:

I do hereby authorize and empower my executors or the survivors of them to sell at public sale all my Real Estate, not herein before disposed of or that may not be taken at the valuation and appraisalment and upon such sale or sales, to make good and sufficient deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free and clear

from any liability on their part to see to or be responsible for the application or appreciation of the purchase money and the proceeds of such sales shall from part of my residuary estate mentioned in Item 3, of this my will.³

In the prime of Wright's life, his estate was an agrarian setting appropriate for a butcher possibly raising his own livestock and/or a farmer cultivating land. However, in the twilight of his life, Wright likely knew that his property had become more valuable as building lots rather than farmland, as the old world of Roxborough gave way to the new. After his death in 1881, his heirs (and sons)—Jacob Wright, William Wright, Jr., Henry Wright, and Davis Wright, commissioned a survey and subdivided their family lands. A "Lithographic Plan of the Estate of William Wright" (Wright Plan) was commissioned between 1881 and 1884, including the lots that comprise the 300 block of Gates Street, including Lot Nos. 16 through 36. All these lots were sold by the estate between 1884 and 1887.⁴

The Gates Street lots were sold at public sales on April 7, 1884, and April 7, 1887.⁵ The 1884 sale, which included lots on the southeast side of Gates Street, was related to the subdivision of "five acres and twenty-four and one quarter perches," which William Wright had purchased from Horatio Gates Jones on June 16, 1859. This sale included the disposition of Lot Nos. 35 and 36 (50 feet wide), associated with 313 through 319 Gates Street, on April 25, 1884.⁶ Both were purchased by Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, a weaver, which they would later subdivide and sell.⁷ This ultimately led to the construction one detached three-story, stone Italianate house at 319 Gates Street between 1884 and 1887. Sold at the same 1884 sale, Lot Nos. 33 and 34 (50 feet wide), associated with 321 through 327 Gates Street, were deeded to Samuel Lyster, a "Loom Boss" in a mill, on May 3, 1884.⁸ A modest detached two-story, stone Italianate style house was soon commissioned on the lot by Lyster, where he would reside with his family for several decades. The southeast side of Gates Street would be defined by detached single family houses from the time of its development through 2020.

The 1887 sale included lots on the northwest and southeast sides of Gates Street. The lots of the northwest side were related to "eight acres three quarters and seven perches" that was granted and conveyed to William Wright in 1846. Perhaps the most important and substantial development on the block occurred with the sale of Lot Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 (350 feet wide),

³ Last Will & Testament of William Wright, 21 September 1878, 2. Source: Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1683-1993* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

⁴ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, Executors of the Estate of William Wright, late of Roxborough, (Charles Thomson Jones, et. al.) to Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, Weaver, 25 April 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.; and Deed: Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, surviving executors of the Last Will & Testament of William Wright, late of Roxborough, (Jacob Wright, et. al.) to Wellington B. Morris, Butcher, of Manayunk, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 260, p. 161.

⁵ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, Weaver, 25 April 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.; and Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to Wellington B. Morris, Butcher, of Manayunk, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 260, p. 161.

⁶ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, Weaver, 25 April 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.

⁷ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, Weaver, 25 April 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.

⁸ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Samuel Lyster, a "Loom Boss," 3 May 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., Nbo. 182, p. 322.

associated with 310, 312, 314, 316, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, and 332 Gates Street, to Sullivan & Fritzinger on April 22, 1887.⁹ The partnership would subsequently develop four twins (eight dwellings) at 314-316, 322-324, 326-328, and 330-332 Gates Street, occupying the northwest side of the block. These twins were two-and-one-half-story stone buildings with side-gabled roofs, front porches, distinctive front wall dormers, and Queen Anne Revival style windows. This was a business relationship that included George Sullivan and John W. Fritzinger (1845-1912), though the precise details of their partnership remain unclear. Sullivan appears to have been a clerk, residing in Sumac Street at Wissahickon.¹⁰ Fritzinger was a successful local carpenter and contractor, who, no doubt, built the subject twins. He would ultimately become the owner of the 322 Gates Street, the southwestern half of a twin at 322-324 Gates Street, which included a large side and rear yard no doubt useful for his profession. Lot Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, associated with 334, 336, and 340 Gates Street, were sold on April 27, 1887, to Elizabeth R. Somerset, wife of William M. Somerset; however, no construction occurred on the lots until 1908.¹¹

The development of the southeast side of the street continued after the 1887 sale, each of which were related to the 1859 deed. The disposition of Lot No. 32 (50 feet wide), associated with 329 Gates Street, on April 27, 1884.¹² The lot was purchased by Wellington B. Morris (1846-1932), a blacksmith, where he would build a two-and-one-half-story detached stone with a side-gable roof, a front porch, a distinctive front wall dormer, and Queen Anne Revival style windows. The house still stands today at 329 Gates Street, appearing to be precisely like the said four twins opposite. This indicates that Morris likely commissioned John W. Fritzinger to build his new dwelling in a detached format. Morris and his family would move from their Manayunk home at 9 Winchester Avenue to the subject property, where he was listed in the city directory by 1889.¹³ Lot No. 31 (50 feet wide), associated with 335 Gates Street, was purchased by Robert G. McMaster (1843-1935), a teamster, of Montgomery County, on April 27, 1887.¹⁴ He commissioned a three-story detached stone dwelling with Italianate stylistic overtones, which still stands on the site. Lot Nos. 29 and 30 (50 feet wide), associated with 339 Gates Street, was procured by Joseph J. McKernan of Philadelphia, a salesman, on April 27, 1887.¹⁵ This lot would remain undeveloped until 1927.

While the single block thoroughfare had been created to serve the aforementioned lots, the “Executors of the Last Will and Testament of William Wright, late of Roxborough” finally deeded the “road bed of Gates Street” to the City of Philadelphia on August 30, 1889.¹⁶ Eventually, William M. Somerset would shave off a portion of the lot at 340 Gates Street, associated with Lot

⁹ Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to George Sullivan and John W. Fritzinger, 22 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 337, p. 545.

¹⁰ *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1887*

¹¹ Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to Elizabeth R. Somerset, wife of William M. Somerset, 22 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 263, p. 44.; and Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-13, SE side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.

¹² Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to Wellington B. Morris, Butcher, of Manayunk, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 260, p. 161.

¹³ *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1887*.

¹⁴ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Robert G. McMaster of Montgomery County, a teamster, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.

¹⁵ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Joseph J. McKernan of Philadelphia, a salesman, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 250, p. 332.

¹⁶ Deed: Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, surviving Executors of the Last Will and Testament of William Wright, late of Roxborough in the City of Philadelphia, deceased, to The City of Philadelphia, 30 August 1889. Source: Patti Brennan.

Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, making way for additional road bed in 1895—likely Manayunk Avenue at the northeast end of Gates Street.¹⁷

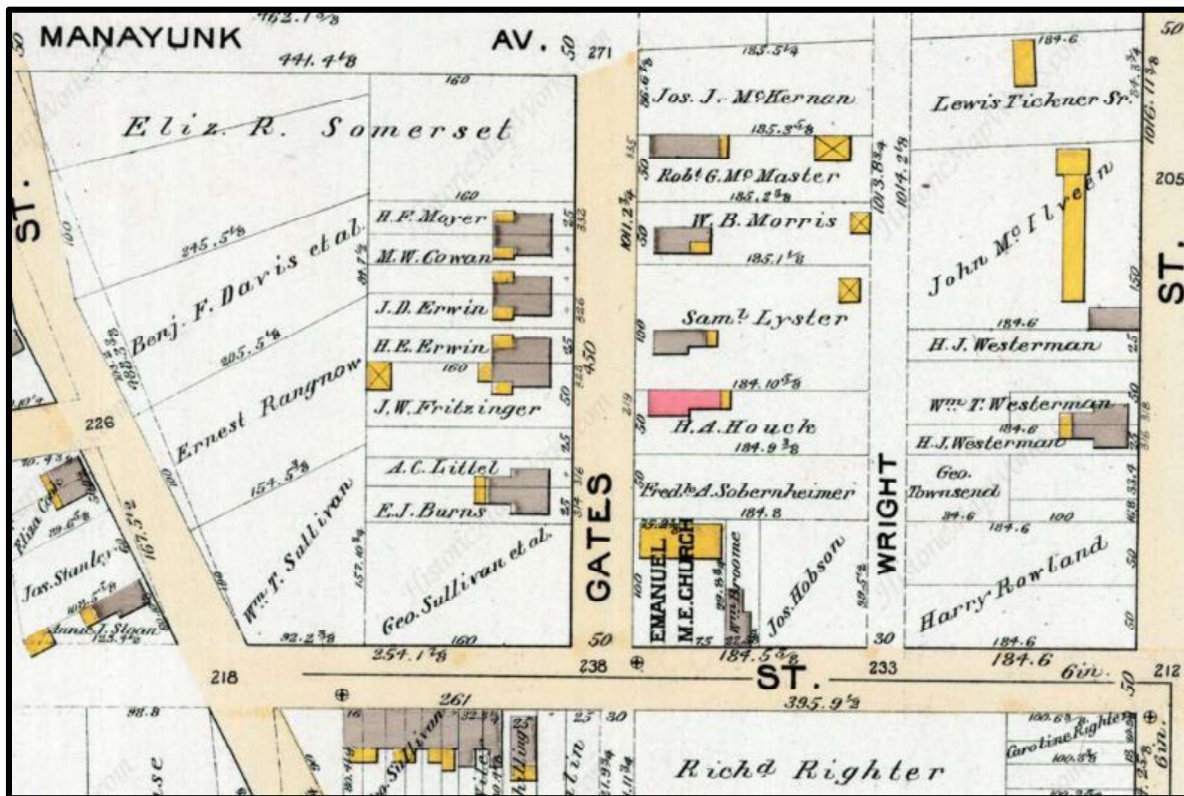


Figure 16. The 300 block of Gates Street in 1892. Source: Atlas of the 21st Ward of the City of Philadelphia, 1892.

¹⁷ Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-B-13, NW side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.



Figure 17. The former frame chapel of the Emmanuel M.E. Church at Gates and Silverwood Streets in 1903. Source: Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 41.

One of the distinctive features of the 300 block of Gates Street is the former house of worship at the southeast corner of Gates and Silverwood Streets, which is now a residential building. This two-story stone edifice served Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church (Emmanuel M.E. Church) from the time of its construction in 1910 until merging with another local congregation in 1998. In the summer of 1889, the congregation was intent on finding a building lot, a search which was led by William Chappell and Joseph S. Riley of the Building Lot Committee of the newly established Ebenezer Mission, which would come to be known as Emmanuel M.E. Church.¹⁸ Their efforts led them to the subject site, as described in a history of the congregation:

Chappell and Riley inspected the property and agreed that it was an ideal place to build a church. The lot was situated high on the hill, overlooking the canal and the surrounding milltown of Manayunk. The entire setting was quite rustic; the streets at the intersection were earthen and marked by the passage of horse, coach, and pedestrian. A few homes stood along the course of Gates and Wood [Silverwood] Streets in the near vicinity, but there were no dwellings at the intersection itself.¹⁹

After getting approval from Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church of Manayunk on October 14, 1889, the congregation purchased the subject property through Chappell and Riley on October 27, 1889, for \$900. Chappell and Riley conveyed “the title of the building lot” to the congregation on January 5, 1890. The congregation soon built a frame chapel on the site, which would serve their purposes until 1910.²⁰

¹⁸ Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 7.

¹⁹ Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 8.

²⁰ Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 8.



Figure 18. Top left: The Emmanuel M.E. Church at Gates and Silverwood Streets in 1911. Figure 19. Top right: The Emmanuel M.E. Church at Gates and Silverwood Streets during the First World War. Source: Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984). Figure 20. Bottom: A Sunday School class of the Emmanuel M.E. Church. Source: Patti Brennan.

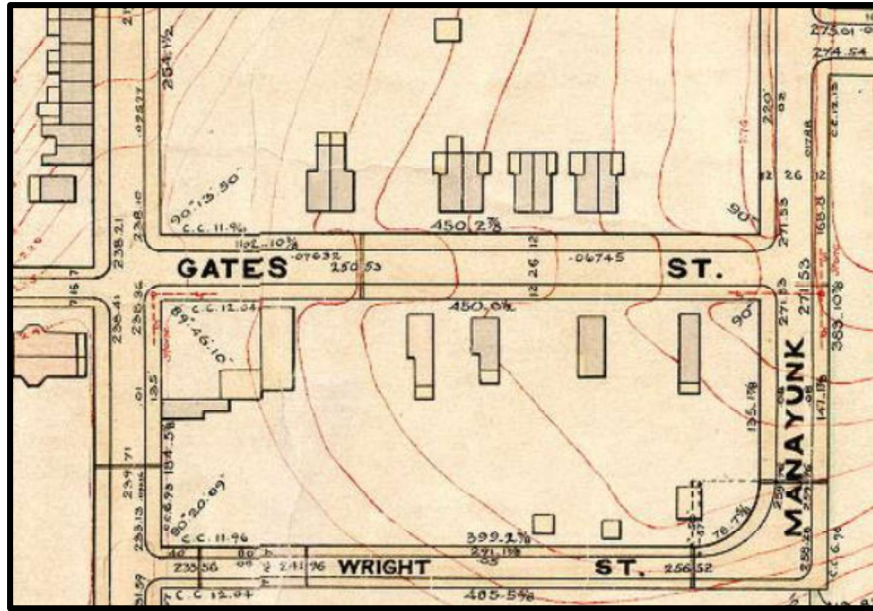


Figure 21. Plan of the revision of lines and grades of part of Plan 231 as authorized by ordinance of Councils approved April 4th, 1902. Twenty-first Ward, Philadelphia. [Confirmed Oct. 20, 1902] Shows Susan Gorgas Park], 1902. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

A second wave of development brought addition density to the block in the first decades of the twentieth century. The buildings constructed represent the architectural styles prevalent during the period. The Somersets sold Lot Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 (50 feet wide), associated with 334, 336, and 340 Gates Street, to Joseph H. Lamon in March 1906.²¹ Lamon commissioned C & J Bartle, building contractors, of 519 Jamestown Road, to build a three-story detached red brick Second Empire style dwelling for \$3,200, which still stands at 340 Gates Street.²²

After the tragic suicide of Rev. Oliver E. Stocking, the congregation of Emmanuel M.E. Church was in need of revitalization. This ultimately led to the construction of their Gothic Revival style stone church, which still stands today at the corner of Gates and Silverwood Streets. George E. Savage, architect, was commissioned at a cost of \$150, designing a structure that was “uniquely different from other Methodist churches in the Roxborough and Manayunk community.” The local contracting firm of Wileman and Rudkin were engaged to construct the new house of worship. Groundbreaking services were held on August 27, 1910, with a cornerstone ceremony on October 15, 1910. The building was finally completed in late May 1911 with dedication ceremonies on Sunday, June 4, 1911.²³ The church would serve several residents in the 300 block of Gates Street, and, overall, was a local hive of activities until 1998. Please see Erie M. Umile’s *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*, published in 1984, for a detailed history of the congregation.

²¹ Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-B-13, NW side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.

²² Permit No. 3376, Application for the Erection of New Buildings, 29 May 1908, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

²³ Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 60-64.

Lamon subdivided his large lot twice, creating 334 Gates Street in 1914 and 336 Gates Street in 1924.²⁴ Lamon's 1914 sale to Charles O'Donnell led to the construction of a detached three-story brick house in the Second Empire style at a cost of \$3,000, emulating the appearance of Lamon's residence at 340 Gates Street.²⁵ Lamon's 1924 sale to Richard A. Horrocks led to the construction of an interesting detached two-story brick house designed by R.L. Perot, Architect, at a cost of \$7,000.²⁶ Finally, in 1927, Emmanuel M.E. Church created the second Wissahickon Schist bookend on the southeast side of the block with the construction of their handsome new rectory. The Colonial Revival style house was designed by J. Warren Neff, architect, and built by C.M. Swartley & Son, contractors, being situated on a large suburban lot that speaks to the character of the historic district.²⁷

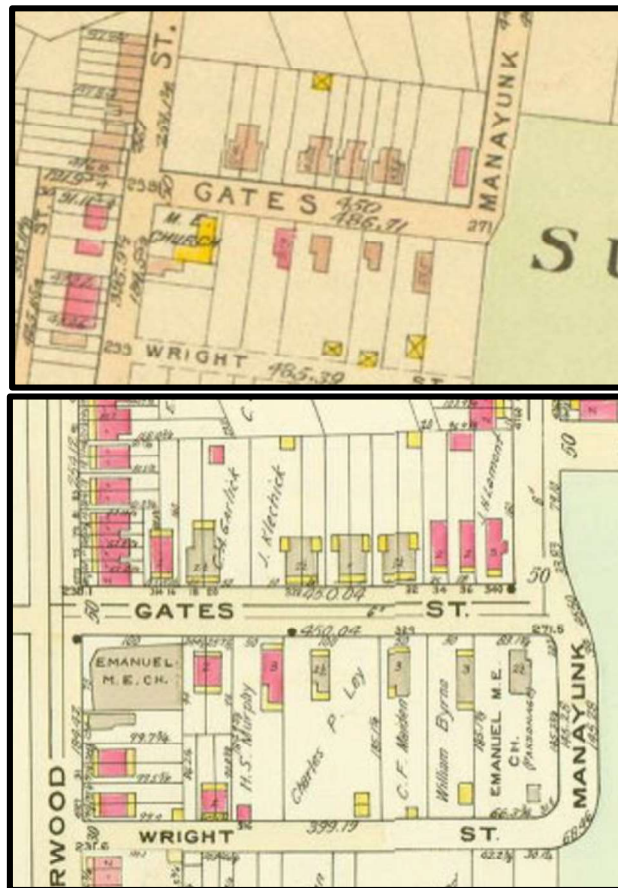


Figure 22. Top: The 300 block of Gates Street in 1910. Source: Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 21st Ward, Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Figure 23. Bottom: The 300 block of Gates Street in 1929. Source: Atlas of the 21st Ward, Philadelphia, Penna., 1929 (upd. 1945).

²⁴ Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-B-13, NW side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.

²⁵ Permit No. 5088, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 30 June 1914, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

²⁶ Permit No. 3376, Application for the Erection of New Buildings, 29 May 1908, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

²⁷ *PRERBG*, 20 April 1927, 246.; and Permit No. 4058, Application for the Erection of Dwellings, 3 May 1927, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

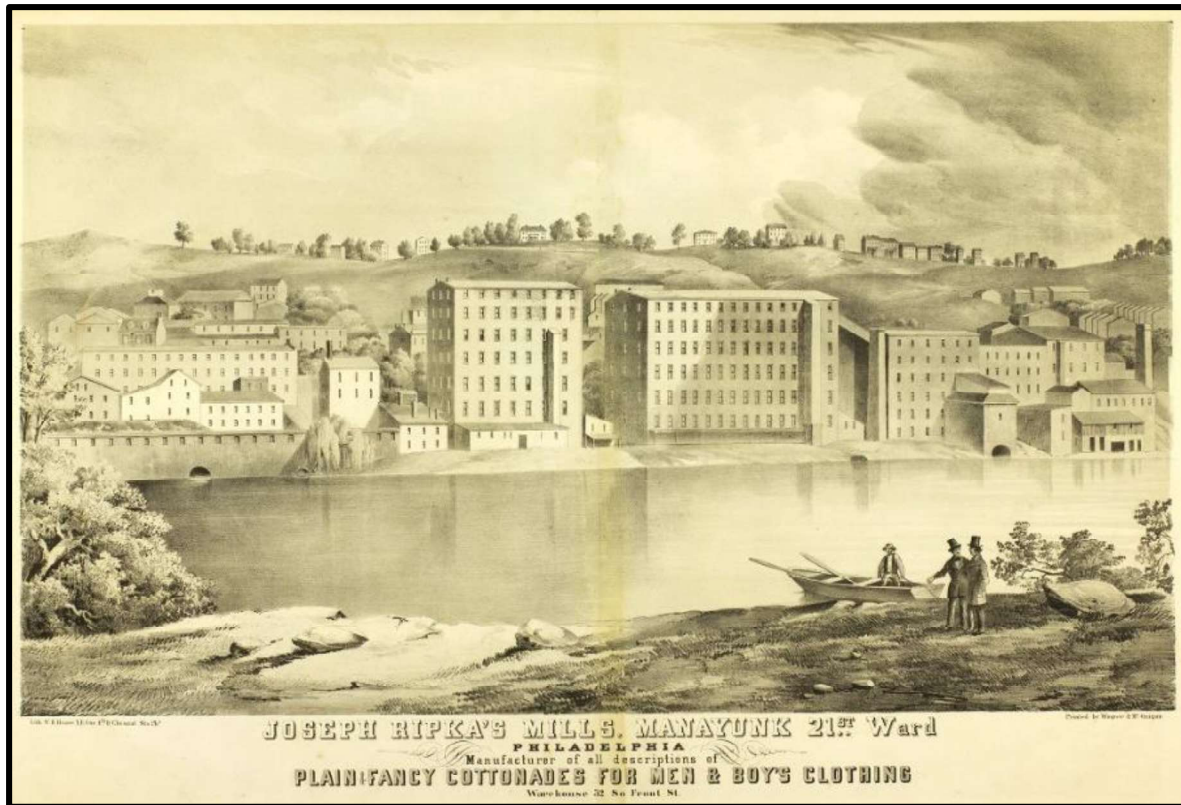


Figure 24. Joseph Ripka's Mills, Manayunk, 21st Ward, Philadelphia, ca. 1856, showing the hills of the neighborhood before they were densely developed in the second half of the nineteenth century. Source: Library Company of Philadelphia.

CRITERIA D & J: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 300 BLOCK OF GATES STREET

Several factors played into the development of neighborhood that provided homes to working- and middle-class people.

1. Commercial and Industrial Growth
2. Expansion of Public Transit
3. Architectural Style and Suburban Character

CRITERION J: THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF MANAYUNK

To support the efforts of the American Civil War, Manayunk underwent significant commercial and industrial expansion during the 1860s. This included the establishment and enlargement of many firms engaged in general and, specifically, textile production. These early textile manufacturers, principally of woolen goods, included E. Waitzfelder & Co.'s Arkwright Mill located between the Schuylkill River and the Manayunk Canal; J.B. Winpenny's Arcola Mills located between the Schuylkill River and the Manayunk Canal; Jacob D. Heft's Dexter Mill on Main Street; John Dobson's Perseverance Mills, Main Street; the Ripka Mills at the southwest corner of Main Street, Levering Street, and Green Lane; Seville Schofield's Blantyre Mills, situated between the Schuylkill River and the Manayunk Canal, east of Cotton Street; and S.G. Solms'

Pekin Mills along the Manayunk Canal near the former covered bridge.²⁸ The establishment and enlargement of these mills in Manayunk during the mid-nineteenth century and earlier ultimately spurred the development of Roxborough as a suburb of Philadelphia. Kim Chantry, Historic Preservation Planner with the Philadelphia Historical Commission, contextualized one of the firms in the *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*:

In Manayunk, for example, Sevil Schofield's carpet and yarn mill, which made blankets for the Union Army during the Civil War, employed 32 and was capitalized at \$15,000 in 1860, but, by 1870, employed 314 and was capitalized at \$200,000.²⁹

Sevil Schofield employed men like Samuel Lyster, a "Loom Boss," who purchased Lot Nos. 33 and 34, associated with 321 through 327 Gates Street, in 1884.³⁰ Soon after, Lyster would construct a modest, but attractive detached two-story Italianate style house on a large lot, where he and his family would reside for decades. Chantry briefly illuminates this phenomenon, which relates to the economic and social heritage of the Gates Street Historic District:

As industrial Manayunk burgeoned, the managerial class, which ran the mills, pushed up the ridge into Roxborough, building their residences beyond the dirt and noise of the factories and the crowded rowhouses of the millworkers.³¹

As the years went on other important businesses were founded and formed, naturally employing local people. Some were located within walking distance of the Gates Street Historic District down Fountain Street between the Schuylkill River and the Manayunk Canal. Some of these businesses included the Cartwright Mills, on Flat Rock Road above Fountain Street; the Flat Rock Paper Mills (associated with M. & W.H. Nixon) on Flat Rock Road above Fountain Street; Godfrey Luckhardt's Mill on River Road above Fountain Street; the Mt. Vernon Worsted Mills, on Flat Rock Road below Fountain Street; etc.³²

Census records from 1900 and 1910 illustrate the role these industries had in creating the 300 block of Gates Street. In 1900, Elmer Burns, an engineer at a mill, lived at 312 Gates Street, along with Joseph Slater, a Card Cleaner in a mill, at 314 Gates Street; Howard Richards, a beaterman in a paper mill, at 316 Gates Street—who rented a portion of his house to Frank Lackey, a machinist; John D. Erwin, a chemist—perhaps in a mill or factory at 324 Gates Street; Howard Huff, a wool washer, at 326 Gates Street; and various member of the Cowan family, papermakers, at 330 Gates Street. All of these properties were owner occupied.³³ In 1910, George Riggs, a papermaker, lived

²⁸ John C. Manton. *Bygones: A Guide to Historic Roxborough-Manayunk*. (Philadelphia: John Charles Manton, 1990), 107-11

²⁹ Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 41.

³⁰ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Samuel Lyster, a "Loom Boss," 3 May 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., Nbo. 182, p. 322.

³¹ Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 41.

³² 1895 Philadelphia Atlas, G.W. Bromley. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.; 1910 Philadelphia Atlas, G.W. Bromley. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.; and John C. Manton. *Bygones: A Guide to Historic Roxborough-Manayunk*. (Philadelphia: John Charles Manton, 1990), 107-11.

³³ 1900 Census. Source: Ancestry.com.

at 329 Gates Street, along with Charles Dillman, a clerk at a steel works, at 332 Gates Street; Marcellus W. Cowan, a papermaker, at 330 Gates Street—along with Herbert Richards, also a papermaker, and boarder of Cowan; members of the Littel family at 316 Gates Street, working as a weaver and a cutter, respectively, in a paper mill; and Jacob R. Hinkle, a laborer in a yarn mill, at 314 Gates Street. This decade too shows that these houses were all owner occupied.³⁴ Other homeowners, especially on the southeast side of the block, appear to have been clerks for companies or self-employed, which explains their ability to purchase a detached house with some undeveloped grounds. That said, most of the houses in the 300 block of Gates Street were without carriage houses or outbuildings, meaning that the occupants relied on pedestrian means or public transit to reach employment. Those with a carriage house, stable or an outbuilding likely needed it for their sector of employment.



Figure 25. The Ridge Avenue Trolley in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Source: Google.

CRITERION J: THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUTER RAILROADS IN ROXBOROUGH-MANAYUNK

A critical impetus for the trajectory of residential development in the vicinity of the Gates Street Historic District was the advent and expansion of transportation infrastructure via privately owned passenger railway companies in the form of horse drawn cars and omnibuses. Emerging forms of public transit propelled the feasibility of a suburban domicile for the working- and middle-class in Manayunk and throughout Philadelphia. Kim Chantry's *PRHP Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District* also describes the correlation between the expansion of the Manayunk mills and the introduction of public transit:

As the mills expanded, traffic between the city and northwest Philadelphia increased. The section of Ridge Road running through North Philadelphia, just outside the downtown, began to be called Ridge Avenue in the 1850s. By the 1860s,

³⁴ 1910 Census. Source: Ancestry.com.

the name Ridge Avenue began to be used in Roxborough. An advertisement in the *Inquirer* in July 1861 for “Country Boarding at Roxborough... for the Summer, in a private family, on Ridge Avenue, above the sixth mile stone” may be the first use of the name in print to refer to the section of the road in Roxborough. The Ridge Avenue passenger railway line was started in 1858 and became fully operational the next year. It ran from Arch Street at N. 2nd Street to Manayunk by the way of Ridge Avenue. The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company was on formed [sic.] 8 March 1872 by the consolidation of the Girard College Passenger Railway Company, which was incorporated in 1858, and the Ridge Avenue & Manayunk Passenger Railway Company, which was incorporated in 1859. Under a proviso in the charter of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company of 1872, the railway company purchased the Ridge Turnpike Company for \$15,000. Subsequently, the Court of Quarter Sessions freed the turnpike from toll, signifying that the thoroughfare was transitioning from a country road into a city street. The Roxborough Passenger Railway Company was chartered on 15 April 1869, granting it the right to construct a trolley system from the Wissahickon Station on the Philadelphia, Germantown, Norristown Railroad. By 1860, the annual ridership at the two stations had jumped to 211,883. By 1870, the annual ridership had more than doubled during the ensuing decade, climbing to 455,542.

On 9 April 1873, the state legislature chartered the Manayunk & Roxborough Incline Plane and Railway Company, authorizing it to construct and operate a standard streetcar line powered by “horse or dummy engine” on Ridge Avenue from Wissahickon to Barren Hill in Montgomery County.³⁵

The advent and growth of transportation infrastructure certainly helped spur the development of the block along with local manufacturing. Commuter transit would have been useful to residents like Thomas Burke at 322 Gates Street, who worked as a railroad foreman, along with others like Howard F. Meyer at 332 Gates Street, a policeman; James Riggs at 329 Gates Street, a fireman; Joseph H. Lamon at 340 Gates Street, a railroad clerk; and, potentially, Andrew Littel, Jr., a salesman at a jewelry store. These individuals would have enjoyed a short walk to Ridge Avenue, possibly along Fountain Street or through Susan Gorgas Park, immediately adjacent to their block.

³⁵ Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 42-45.



Figure 26. The Emmanuel M.E. Church at Gates and Silverwood Streets in 1925. Source: Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 82.

CRITERION D: THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF GATES STREET

The Gates Street Historic District is an historic suburban block that is defined by its built environment, as well as its physical elevation on an eminence and a landscape comprised of large lots, ample setbacks, and ancillary features, including brick and stone sidewalks, retaining walls, etc. The domestic architecture that characterizes the block is reflective of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when new construction was completed in the Italianate, Folk Victorian, Gothic Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. While only a few of the resources may possess individual architectural significance, the buildings and structures that form the 300 block of Gates Street represent physical forms and styles as practiced in the neighborhood and throughout Philadelphia. The built environment, the landscape, and the said ancillary features, including original buff brick pavement in the roadway, form a picturesque block in the Roxborough neighborhood.

The houses at 319, 323, and 335 Gates Street, as well as that at 4737 Silverwood, represent the 1880s, when the architecture of the neighborhood and the city was characterized by the Italianate style. Despite being detached and semi-detached houses, these buildings resemble stone row buildings in form, being finished in smooth-faced stucco with ornamental brackets at the cornice, one-story porches—originally featuring characteristic details, and two-over-two wooden sash windows, defined by segmental arch tops. While constructed in the 1880s versus the 1860s and 1870s, these buildings adhere to the Italianate style as described by Kim Chantry in the *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*:

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to formal classical ideals in art and architecture that had been fashionable for about 200 years. The movement emphasized rambling, informal Italian farmhouses, with their characteristic square towers, as models for Italian-style villa architecture. The first Italianate houses were built in the United States in the late 1830s; the style was popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing published in the 1840s and 1850s. By the 1860s, the style had completely overshadowed its earlier companion, the Gothic Revival. Most Italianate examples date from 1855 to 1880. The hallmarks of the style are low-pitched roofs with wide eaves supported by decorative brackets; tall, narrow four-over-four or two-over-two double-hung windows, sometimes arched, often with crowns or other decorative hoods; cupolas or towers; double doors with bolection mouldings; and decorative door surrounds and porches elaborated with brackets.

The urban, rowhouse variant of the Italianate style can be found at the row at 6109 to 6115 Ridge Avenue. The three-story, mixed-use buildings have bracketed cornices at the storefronts and rooflines, brick facades with butter joints, and windows with stone lintels and sills.³⁶

³⁶ Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 40.



Figure 27. 329 Gates Street, a Folk Victorian style dwelling, which is similar to the houses at 314, 316, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, and 332 Gates Street. Source: Patti Brennan.

The dwellings at 314, 316, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, and 329 Gates Street represent the 1880s, when the architecture of neighborhood exemplified the aesthetic eclecticism of the late Victorian era. The two-and-one-half-story stone volumes featured wooden shake siding in the side-gable ends; turned porch posts and balusters, along with decorative brackets; a wall dormer in the form of a two-story bay with a gable front; and Queen Anne Revival style windows.³⁷ These features comprise what is best described as Folk Victorian, which can be found throughout Roxborough and Philadelphia.

³⁷ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009).



Figure 28. 336 Gates Street in the 1980s. Source: Patti Brennan.

Both 336 and 340 Gates Street, the latter being the Lamon House, reflect the 1890s, when the architecture of the neighborhood was characterized by the Second Empire style, as that style evolved and influenced the vernacular suburban landscape of Philadelphia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. According to Virginia & Lee McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester Field Guide), the Second Empire style enjoyed widespread employment in American, constituting a distinct and significant aesthetic period within the larger realm of the Victorian era. In line with national trends, Pennsylvania appears to have been particularly fond of the Second Empire or at least various of its characteristics. The Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission Pennsylvania's Architectural Field Guide (PHMC Field Guide) describes the "Second Empire/Mansard Style" as being popular between 1860 and 1900, though local physical evidence demonstrates its popularity well into the twentieth century. The PHMC

Field Guide also presents commercial, residential, and public/government buildings as the most common building types to be constructed in the style.³⁸ In Philadelphia, the Second Empire and the Mansard roof dominate the municipal identity through immense City Hall at Center Square, the construction of which spanned from 1871 to 1901. It is no surprise that the style and its characteristic Mansard roof continued to shape Philadelphia taste for decades to come, resulting in a component part of the city's vernacular architecture.³⁹

The Emmanuel M.E. Church chose two revivalist styles for their congregation. In 1910, their architect, George E. Savage, designed a house of worship for the site in the Gothic Revival style. Built to the lot lines, the new building exemplified the style with its pointed arch windows, front facing gables, a complex roof system, decorative crowns and elements, a castle-like corner, etc.⁴⁰ The Gothic Revival was commonly employed in churches throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century and the Emmanuel M.E. Church signifies that architectural movement. The second commission was their parsonage at 339 Gates Street, which was designed by J. Warren Neff, architect, in 1927. Constructed on a large lot at the northeast end of the block, the detached stone house featured hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. The gambrel roof, the one-and-one-half-story, Dutch appearance, the fanlights, the gable-front entrance porch, and the original six-over-six wood windows (replaced) are all indicative of the Colonial Revival.⁴¹ Hints of this Georgian-inspired aesthetic are also present in the cornice and porch details of twins built in at 310 and 312 Gates Street in 1914 and 313 and 315 Gates Street in 1915. Houses were built in this style throughout Roxborough and Northwest Philadelphia in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s.

CONCLUSION

The Gates Street Historic District is a distinctive single block “place” that forms a tableau of buildings that represents the economic, social, and historical heritage of the Roxborough communities. Comprised of structures that represent the solidly working- to middle-class homeowners that historically occupied the block, these stories are represented through the extant examples of Italianate, Folk Victorian, Second Empire, Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles as applied to modest dwellings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The district further exemplifies that nature of suburban streets for owner occupied dwellings that were set back from the street and often on large lots with ample green space. The Gates Street Historic District represents the character and historical heritage of the community.

³⁸ The Second Empire Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < [Second Empire/Mansard Style 1860 - 1900 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide \(state.pa.us\)>](#)

³⁹ Oscar Beisert. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: The Lamon House, 340 Gates Street, Roxborough*. (Philadelphia: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2020), 10-11.

⁴⁰ The Gothic Revival Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < [Gothic Revival Style 1830 - 1860 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide \(state.pa.us\)>](#)

⁴¹ The Colonial Revival Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < Colonial Revival Style 1880 - 1960 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide (state.pa.us)>

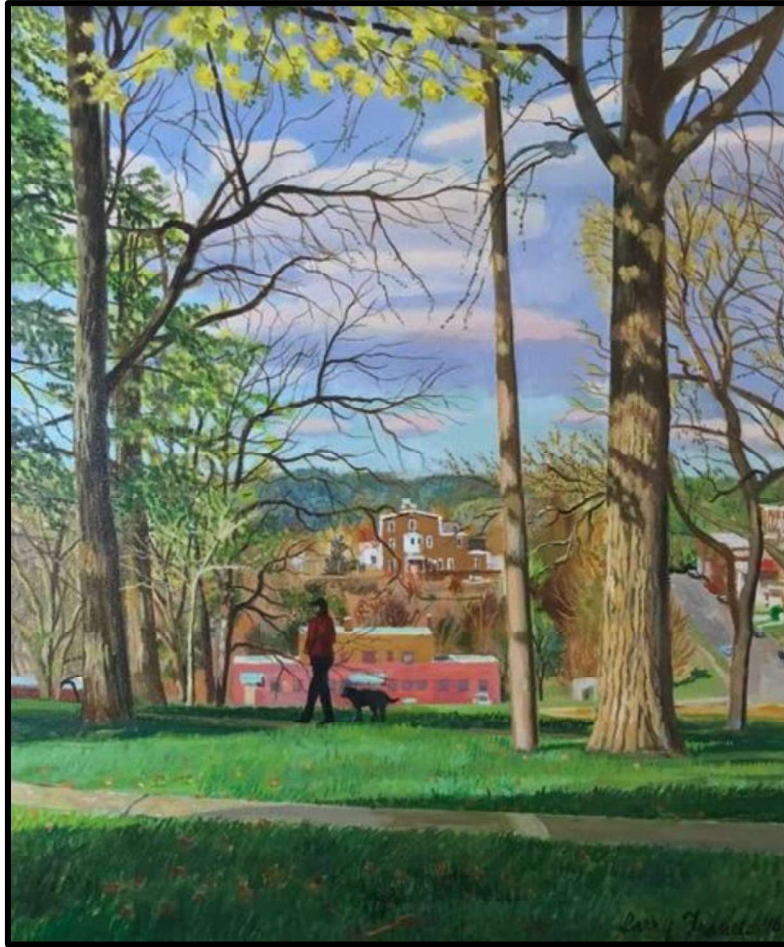


Figure 29. Looking west from Gorgas Park towards the Gates Street Historic District, this painting by Larry Francis, a local artist, shows 340 Gates Street in the distance at center. Source: Sandy Sorlien.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTRIBUTORS.

The Gates Street Historic District is being sponsored by the Ridge Park Civic Association of Roxborough. The nomination was primarily funded by an anonymous friend with additional assistance from residents within the 300 block of Gates Street. Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian and Historic Preservationist, a volunteer of the Keeping Society of Philadelphia, authored and compiled the nomination with assistance from J.M. Duffin, Archivist and Historian, and Kelly E. Wiles, Architectural Historian. A special thank you to Marlene Schleifer, President of the Ridge Park Civic Association, who was instrumental in organizing the effort to nominate this wonderful block as a historic district. Additional gratitude is owed to Denise Bratina, Patti Brennan, and Sandy Sorlien for providing primary source materials.

SOURCES CITED.

Charles Edward Hall, *The Geology of Philadelphia County and of the Southern Parts of Montgomery and Bucks* (Harrisburg: The Board of Commissioners for the Second Geological Survey, 1881).

- Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, Executors of the Estate of William Wright, late of Roxborough, (Charles Thomson Jones, et. al.) to Ada Estelle Wardle, wife of William Henry Wardle, Weaver, 25 April 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.
- Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Joseph J. McKernan of Philadelphia, a salesman, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 250, p. 332.
- Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Robert G. McMaster of Montgomery County, a teamster, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., No. 200, p. 83.
- Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, et. al. to Samuel Lyster, a “Loom Boss,” 3 May 1884, Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D., Nbo. 182, p. 322.
- Deed: Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, surviving executors of the Last Will & Testament of William Wright, late of Roxborough, (Jacob Wright, et. al.) to Elizabeth R. Somerset, wife of William M. Somerset, 22 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 263, p. 44.; and Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-13, SE side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.
- Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to George Sullivan and John W. Fritzinger, 22 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 337, p. 545.
- Deed: Jacob Wright, et. al. to Wellington B. Morris, Butcher, of Manayunk, 27 April 1887, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 260, p. 161.
- Deed: Jacob Wright, William D. Wright, Henry H. Wright, and Davis Wright, surviving Executors of the Last Will and Testament of William Wright, late of Roxborough in the City of Philadelphia, deceased, to The City of Philadelphia, 30 August 1889. Source: Patti Brennan.
- Deed Registry Ledger 93-N-B-13, NW side of Gates Street, City of Philadelphia.
- Erie M. Umile. *City Set On A Hill: A History of Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Roxborough, 1888-1984*. (Philadelphia: 1984), 60-64.
- John C. Manton. *Bygones: A Guide to Historic Roxborough-Manayunk*. (Philadelphia: John Charles Manton, 1990).
- Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018).
- Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors, 1870-1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009).
- Kim Chantry. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018).
- Last Will & Testament of William Wright, 21 September 1878, 2. Source: Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1683-1993* [database online]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
- Oscar Beisert. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: The Lamon House, 340 Gates Street, Roxborough*. (Philadelphia: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2020).
- Permit No. 3376, Application for the Erection of New Buildings, 29 May 1908, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.
- Permit No. 4058, Application for the Erection of Dwellings, 3 May 1927, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.
- Permit No. 5088, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 30 June 1914, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, City Directory, 1887.

Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Victorian Roxborough Historic District. (Philadelphia: Central Roxborough Civic Association/Philadelphia Historical Commission, 28 January 2022), 10.

Philadelphia Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide, 20 April 1927, 246.

The Colonial Revival Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < Colonial Revival Style 1880 - 1960 | PHMC > Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide (state.pa.us)>\

The Gothic Revival Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < [Gothic Revival Style 1830 - 1860 | PHMC](#) > [Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide \(state.pa.us\)](#)>

The Second Empire Style, Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide, published online by the State Historic Preservation Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Accessed on 13 February 2022. < [Second Empire/Mansard Style 1860 - 1900 | PHMC](#) > [Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide \(state.pa.us\)](#)>

1900 Census. Source: Ancestry.com.

1910 Census. Source: Ancestry.com.

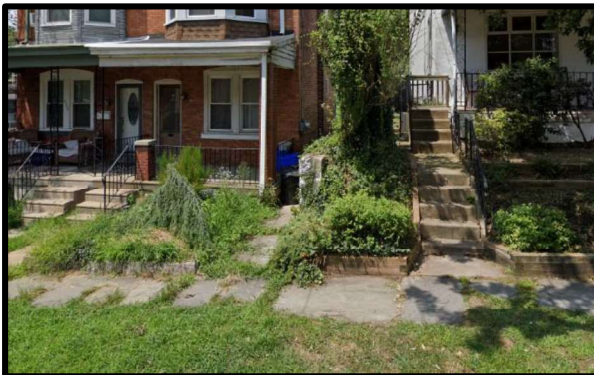
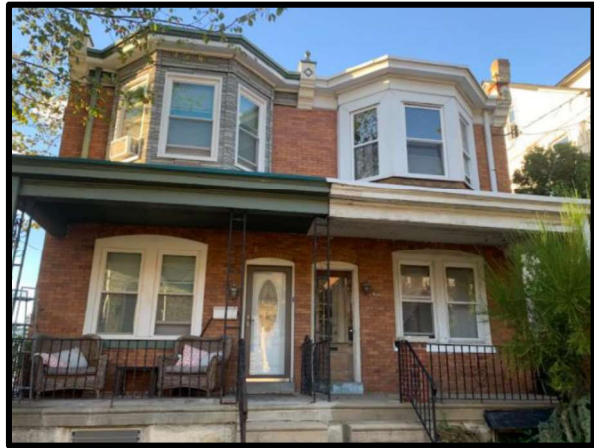
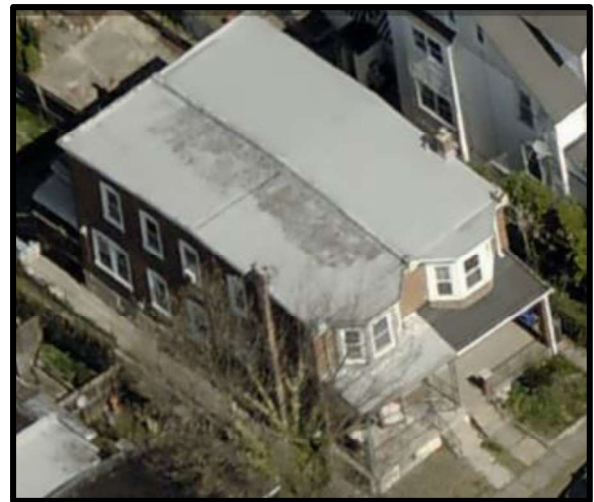
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **310 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211446200**
Historic Name: **The Walter J. Burns House**
Year Built: **1914**
Builder: **Keller Brothers**
Financier: **Keller Brothers**
Cost: **\$2,500**
Source: **Permit No. 8812, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 10 November 1914, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**

Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two/Two**
Roof: **Flat**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Colonial Revival**
Source: **Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870 – 1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 74.**

PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **Facing southeast onto Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly side of a two-story masonry twin dwelling with a buff brick front. The subject house features a one-story front porch with replacement porch posts, a two-part mullion window and a single pedestrian door at the first floor, and a three-part oriel window at the second floor. An original pressed-tin metal cornice adorns the roofline. This property retains an original stone sidewalk.**

Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking north at the side (southwest) and primary (southeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Bottom: The original stone sidewalk. Source: Google.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

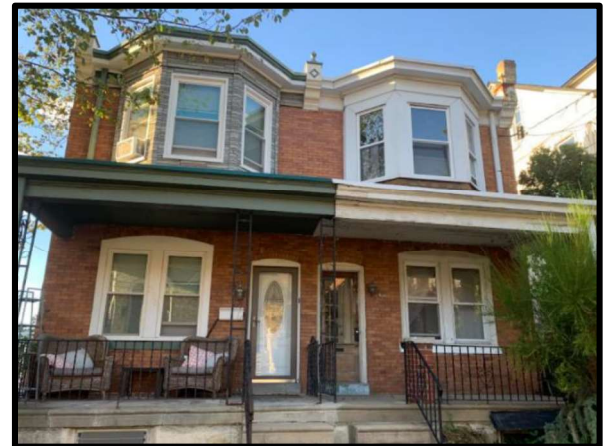
Address: **312 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211446300**
Historic Name: **312 Gates Street**
Year Built: **1914**
Architect: **Not Listed on Permit**
Builder: **Keller Brothers**
Financier: **Keller Brothers**
Cost: **\$2,500**
Source: **Permit No. 8812, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 10 November 1914, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**

Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two/Two**
Roof: **Flat**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Colonial Revival**
Source: **Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870 – 1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 74.**

PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description: **Facing southeast onto Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly side of a two-story masonry twin dwelling with a buff brick front. The subject house features a one-story front porch with replacement porch posts, a two-part mullion window and a single pedestrian door at the first floor, and a three-part oriel window at the second floor. An original pressed-tin metal cornice adorns the roofline. This property retains an original stone sidewalk. This property retains an original stone sidewalk.**

Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the side (northeast) and primary (southeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Bottom: The original stone sidewalk. Source: Google.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: 314 Gates Street
 OPA #: 211446400
 Historic Name: The Elmer Burns House
 Year Built: 1889
 Architect: Unknown
 Builder: John W. Fritzinger
 Financier: Sullivan & Fritzinger
 Cost: Unknown
 Source: *The Philadelphia Real Estate Record & Builders' Guide (PRERBG)*, 23 July 1888, 349.

Alteration: Replacement Doors/Porch
 Details/Windows

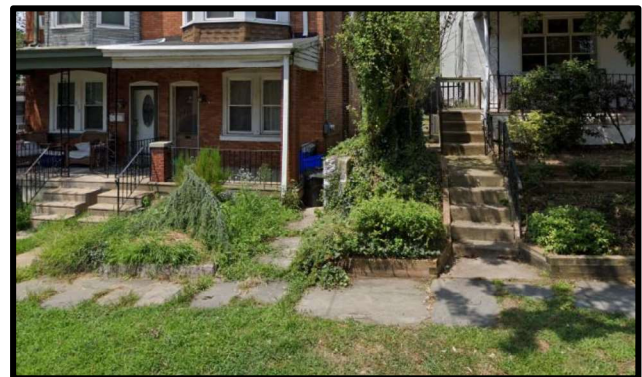
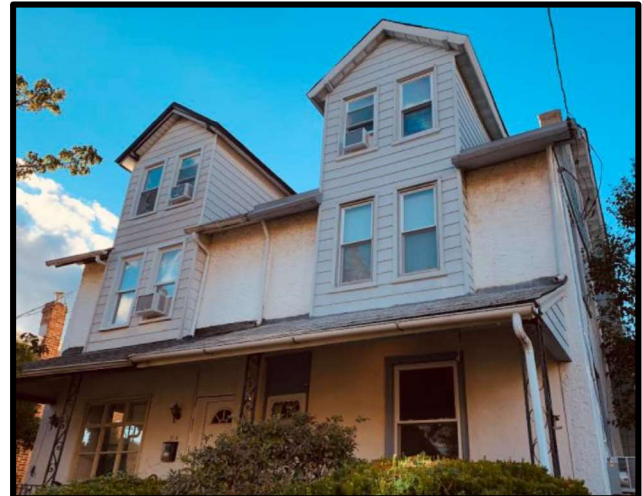
Source[s]: Visual Evidence
 Stories/Bays: Two-and-One-Half /Two
 Roof: Side-gable/Shed
 Façade: Smooth-faced Stucco
 Style: Folk Victorian
 PRHP Status: Not Listed

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. The Queen Anne style wooden sash window at the first floor was replaced by a Colonial Revival style picture window. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors. The side (southwest) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. Shed additions extend from the rear of the main block. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property. This property retains an original stone sidewalk.

Classification: Contributing

Notes: NA



Top: Looking north at the side (southwest) and primary (southeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Bottom: The original stone sidewalk. Source: Google.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **316 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211446700**
 Historic Name: **Andrew C. Little House**
 Year Built: **1889**
 Architect: **Unknown**
 Builder: **John W. Fritzinger**
 Financier: **George Sullivan, et. al.**
 Cost: **Unknown**
 Source: **PRERBG, 23 July 1888, 349.**
 Alteration: **Replacement Doors/Porch
Details/Windows**
 Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Side-gable/Shed**
 Façade: **Smooth-faced Stucco**
 Style: **Folk Victorian**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
 Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors. The side (northeast) elevation features an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. A one-story shed addition extends from the rear of the main block. The large side yard/lot and rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property. There is a driveway present with historic paving materials.

Classification: **Contributing**
 Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Bottom: The primary (southeast) elevation of the rear garage. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **322 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211446700**
 Historic Name: **The John W. Fritzinger House**
 Year Built: **1889**
 Builder: **John W. Fritzinger**
 Financier: **Sullivan & Fritzinger**
 Source: **PRERBG, 23 July 1888, 349.**
 Alteration: **Replacement Doors/Porch
 Details/Siding/Windows**
 Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Side Gabled/Flat/Shed**
 Façade: **Faux Siding**
 Style: **Folk Victorian**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction, which originally included a smooth-faced stucco façade. Both street-facing elevations are clad in faux lapped siding. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors. The side (southwest) elevation faces a narrow walkway and side yard to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. A large two-story addition extends from the rear of the main block. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property. This property retains an original stone sidewalk and driveway.

Classification: **Contributing**

Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Middle: The primary (southeast) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Bottom: The original stone sidewalk. Source: Google.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **324 Gates Street**
OPA #: **881616800**
Historic Name: **The H.E. Erwin House**
Year Built: **1887-88**
Builder: **John W. Fritzinger, Contractor**
Financier: **Sullivan & Fritzinger**
Source: **PRERBG, 3 October 1887, 461.; and
PRERBG, 13 August 1888, 385.**

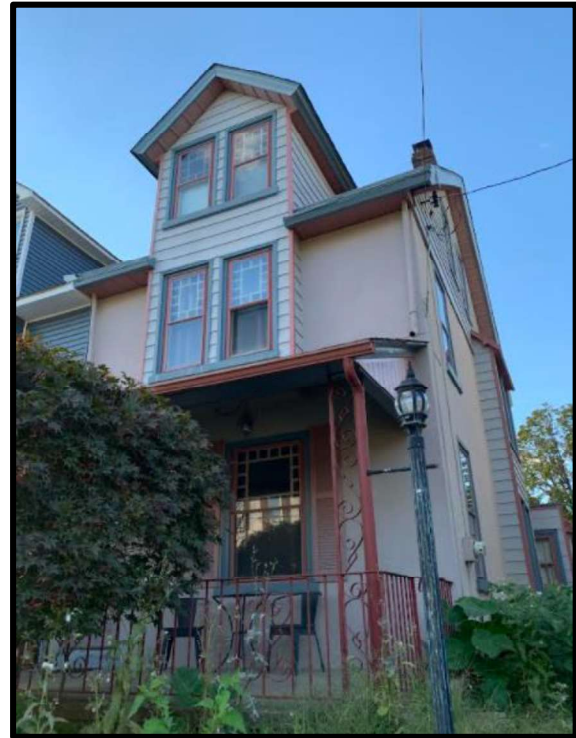
Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Side-Gable/Shed**
Façade: **Smooth-faced Stucco**
Style: **Folk Victorian**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. An original Queen Anne style wooden sash window serves the first floor. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors, featuring original Queen Anne style wooden sash windows. The side (northeast) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property.

Classification: **Contributing**

Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (north) elevation. Bottom: The primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2020.

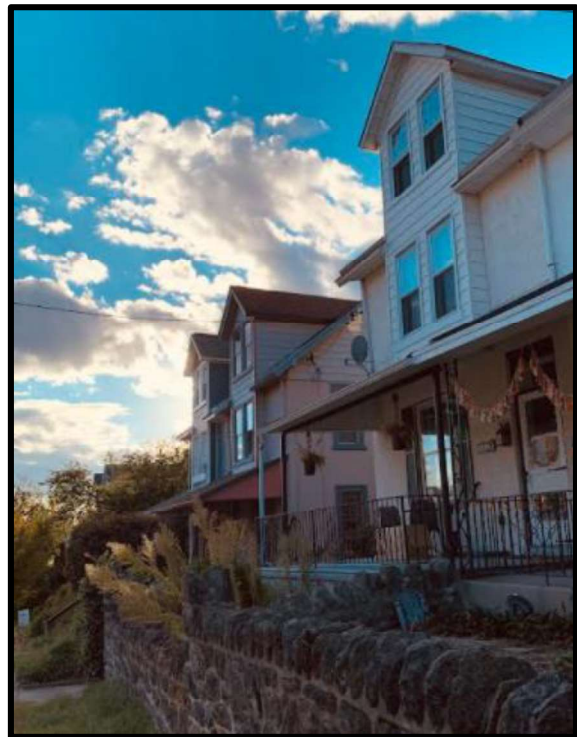
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: 326 Gates Street
OPA #: 211446900
Historic Name: The J.D. Erwin House
Year Built: 1887-88
Builder: John W. Fritzinger, Contractor
Financier: Sullivan & Fritzinger
Source: *PRERBG*, 3 October 1887, 461.; and
PRERBG, 13 February 1888, 71.
Alteration: Replacement Porch Details/Siding
Source[s]: Visual Evidence
Stories/Bays: Two-and-One-Half/Two
Roof: Side-gable/Shed
Façade: Smooth-faced Stucco
Style: Queen Anne Revival
PRHP Status: Not Listed
Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. An original Queen Anne style wooden sash window serves the first floor. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors, featuring original Queen Anne style wooden sash windows. The side (southwest) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. A one-story shed addition extends from the rear of the main block. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property.

Classification: Contributing

Notes: NA



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The side (southwest) and primary (southeast) elevations. Bottom: The primary (southeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

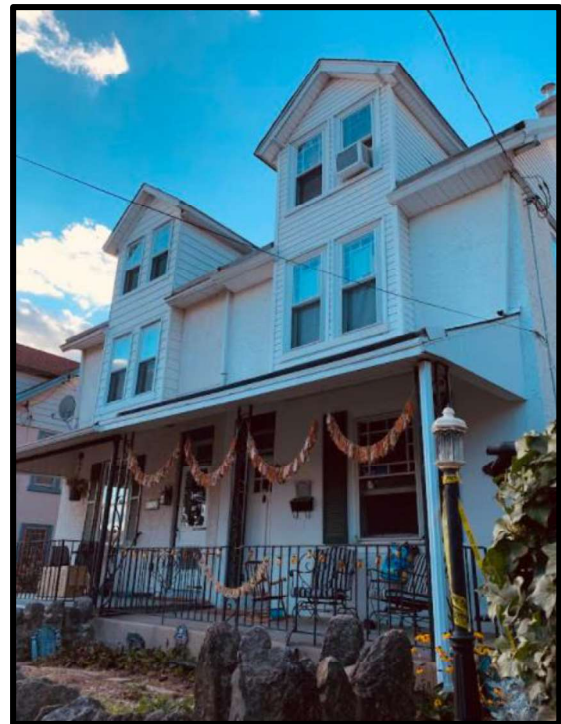
Address: **328 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211447000**
Historic Name: **Unknown**
Year Built: **1887-88**
Builder: **John W. Fritzinger, Contractor**
Financier: **Sullivan & Fritzinger**
Source: **PRERBG, 3 October 1887, 461.**
Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details/Siding**
Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half/Two**
Roof: **Side-gable/Shed**
Façade: **Stucco and Siding**
Style: **Queen Anne Revival**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. An original Queen Anne style wooden sash window serves the first floor. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors, featuring original Queen Anne style wooden sash windows. The side (northeast) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. A one-story shed addition extends from the rear of the main block. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property.

Classification: **Contributing**

Notes: **NA**



Top: The primary (southeast) elevation. Bottom: An original Queen Anne Revival style window on the first floor. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **330 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211447100**
 Historic Name: **Unknown**
 Year Built: **1887-88**
 Builder: **John W. Fritzinger, Contractor**
 Financier: **Sullivan & Fritzinger**
 Source: ***PRERBG*, 3 October 1887, 461.**
 Alteration: **Brick Facing/Replacement Porch**

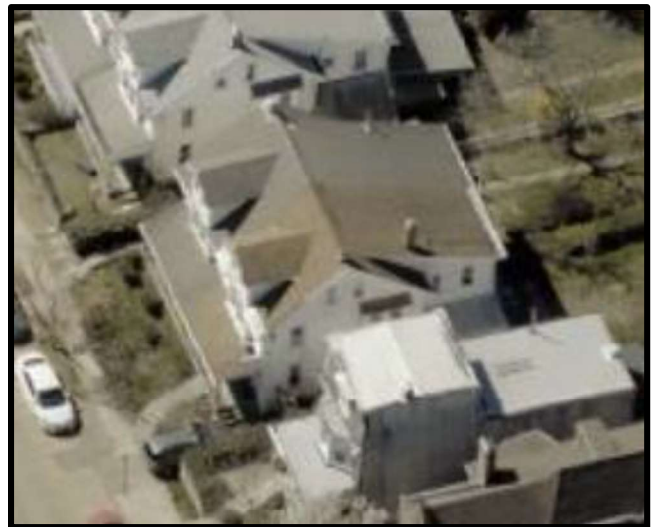
Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Side-Gable/Shed**
 Façade: **Smooth-faced Stucco/Brick**
 Style: **Queen Anne Revival**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. An original Queen Anne style wooden sash window serves the first floor, which is the only portion of façade that features a red brick treatment. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors, featuring original Queen Anne style wooden sash windows. The side (southwest) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property.

Classification: **Contributing**

Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Bottom: The side (southwest) and primary (southeast) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

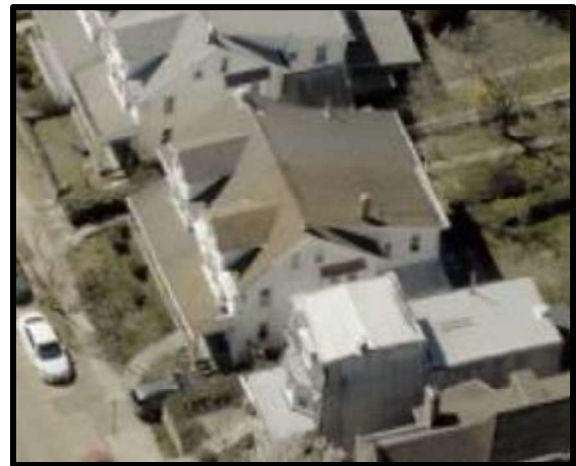
Address: **332 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211447200**
 Historic Name: **Unknown**
 Year Built: **1887-88**
 Builder: **John W. Fritzinger, Contractor**
 Financier: **Sullivan & Fritzinger**
 Source: **PRERBG, 3 October 1887, 461.**
 Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
 Source[s]: **Visual Evidence**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Side-Gable/Shed**
 Façade: **Smooth-faced Stucco**
 Style: **Queen Anne Revival**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description:

Situated on the northwest side of Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly half of a Queen Anne Revival style twin dwelling of rubble stone construction with a smooth-faced stucco façade. The primary (southeast) elevation is two bays in width characterized by a projecting, one-story porch with replacement details, supports, and railings. An original Queen Anne style wooden sash window serves the first floor. Extending from the porch's shed roof is a projecting two-story rectangular bay that terminates in a gable-front wall dormer. Pairs of single openings penetrate the façade at each of the upper floors, featuring original Queen Anne style wooden sash windows. The side (northeast) elevation faces a narrow walkway to the rear yard with an original fenestration that includes a slender two-story bay window. The large rear yard compliments the suburban nature of the property.

Classification: Contributing

Notes: NA



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Bottom: The primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

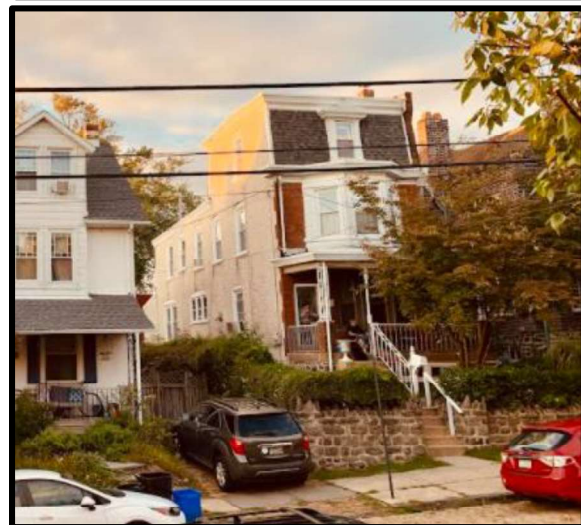
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **334 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211447300**
Historic Name: **The Charles O'Donnell House**
Year Built: **1914**
Architect: **John J. Hurley**
Builder: **John J. Hurley**
Financier: **Charles O'Donnell**
Cost: **\$3,000**
Source: **Permit No. 5088, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 30 June 1914, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**

Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
Source: **Visual Evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Flat/Mansard**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Second Empire**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description: **The subject building is a three-story, red brick structure with one- and two-story components at the rear. A vernacular rendition of the Second Empire style, the primary (southeast) elevation is dominated by a Mansard roof, as well as a one-story front porch. The porch is supported by replacement posts and balustrades by two tiers of steps from the street. The flat roof of the porch structure shades the three-bay fenestration of the first floor which includes two windows and a pedestrian door. The second floor features a three-part bay window set within a red brick facade. The third floor features a single dormer at center with a gable front. The yard is elevated from the street with a stone retaining wall.**

Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Bottom: The side (southwest) and primary (southeast) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: 336 Gates Street
OPA #: 211447500
Historic Name: 336 Gates Street
Year Built: 1927
Architect: R.L. Perot
Builder: Richard A. Horrocks
Financier: Richard A. Horrocks
Cost: \$7,000
Source: Permit No. 3376, Application for the Erection of New Buildings, 29 May 1908, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.

Stories/Bays: Two-and-One-Half /Two
Roof: Hipped
Façade: Red Brick
Style: Vernacular
PRHP Status: Not Listed
Description:

The subject building is a two-story, red brick structure with a hipped roof that extends from a parapet at the primary (southeast) elevation. The façade features a one-story brick projection with a mullion window. Extending from the top of the oriel is a pent eve that extends over the doorway. The second floor features a two-unit mullion window. The parapet features a small window or vent at center. The yard is elevated from the street with a brick retaining wall and steps. In the rear of the house is a detached two-story masonry outbuilding that is contributing.

Classification: Contributing

Notes: NA



Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Atlas, City of Philadelphia.



Top: The primary (southeast) elevation. Middle: The side (southwest) elevation. Bottom: The primary (southeast) elevation of the rear outbuilding. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **340 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211447600**
Historic Name: **The Lamon House**
Year Built: **1908**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **C & J Bartle, 519 Jamestown Street**
Owner: **Joseph H. Lamon**
Cost: **\$3,200**
Source: **Permit No. 3376, Application for the Erection of New Buildings, 29 May 1908, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.; PRERBG, 3 June 1908, 360.; and Oscar Beisert. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: The Lamon House, 340 Gates Street, Philadelphia, PA* (Philadelphia: Keeping Society, 2021).**

Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Flat/Mansard**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Second Empire**
PRHP Status: **Individually Listed**
Description: **Looking southeast onto Gates Street, the subject building is a three-story, red brick structure with one- and two-story components at the rear. A vernacular rendition of the Second Empire style, the primary (southeast) elevation is dominated by a Mansard roof, as well as a one-story front porch. The porch is supported by red brick columns separated by replacement balustrade and wooden steps. The first-floor features two windows and a door. The second-floor features two windows, as does the third. The yard is elevated from the street with a stone retaining wall.**

Classification: **Significant**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking west at the primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Top middle: The primary (southeast) elevation. Bottom: The side (northeast) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **313 Gates Street**
OPA #: **Unknown**
Historic Name: **313 Gates Street**
Year Built: **1915**
Architect: **James Stewart**
Builder: **James Stewart**
Financier: **James Stewart**
Cost: **\$2,500**
Source: **Permit No. 4292, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 14 June 1915, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**
Alteration: **Replacement Porch Details**
Source[s]: **Visual evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two/Two**
Roof: **Flat/Shed**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Colonial Revival**
Source: **Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870 – 1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 74.**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **Facing northwest onto Gates Street, the subject building is the northeasterly side of a two-story masonry twin dwelling with a buff brick front. The subject house features a one-story front porch with replacement porch posts, a three-part mullion window and a single pedestrian door at the first floor, and a three-part oriel window at the second floor. An original pressed-tin metal cornice adorns the roofline.**
Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking south at the primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Bottom The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **315 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211444100**
Historic Name: **315 Gates Street**
Year Built: **1915**
Architect: **James Stewart**
Builder: **James Stewart**
Financier: **James Stewart**
Cost: **\$2,500**
Source: **Permit No. 4292, Application for Permit for Erection of Dwellings, 14 June 1915, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**

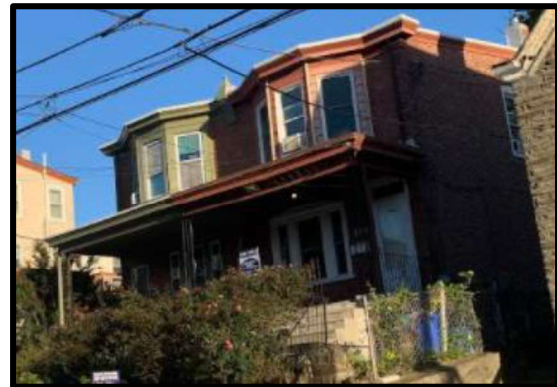
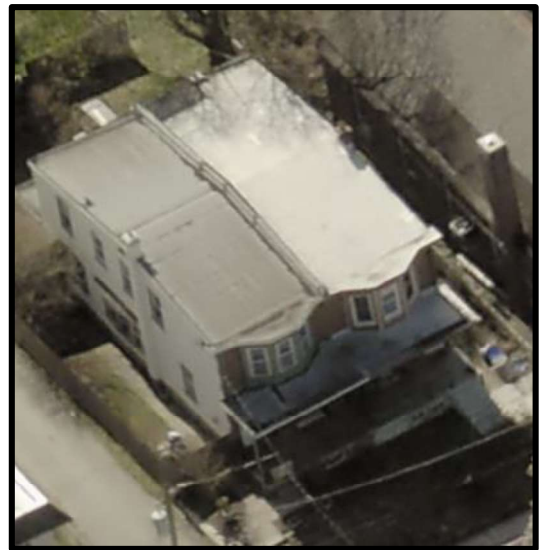
Alteration: **Porch posts replaced**
Date: **ca.1950-70**
Source[s]: **Visual evidence**
Stories/Bays: **Two/Two**
Roof: **Flat**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Colonial Revival**
Source: **Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Buildings and Interiors 1870 – 1960*. (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc., 2009), 74.**

PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description: **Facing northwest onto Gates Street, the subject building is the southwesterly side of a two-story masonry twin dwelling with a buff brick front. The subject house features a one-story front porch with replacement porch posts, a three-part mullion window and a single pedestrian door at the first floor, and a three-part oriel window at the second floor. An original pressed-tin metal cornice adorns the roofline.**

Classification: **Contributing**

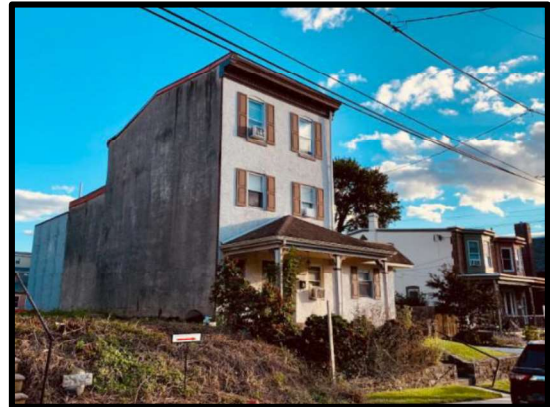
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking south at the side (northeast) and primary (northwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (northwest) elevation. Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

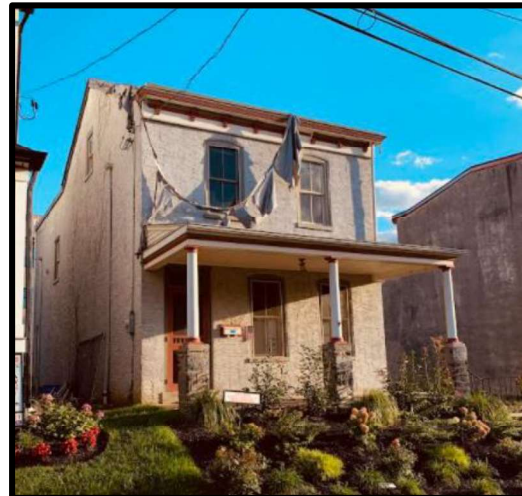
Address: **319 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211444200**
 Historic Name: **The H.A. Houck House**
 Year Built: **1887**
 Architect: **Unknown**
 Builder: **Frank Gillitt, 4707 Smick**
 Financier: **Samuel Lyster**
 Cost: **Unknown**
 Source: **PRERBG, 26 September 1887, 453.**
 Alteration: **Porch Enclosure**
 Date: **Unknown**
 Source[s]: **Current Condition**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Flat/Mansard**
 Façade: **Brownstone**
 Style: **Second Empire (Dwelling)**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
 NRHP Status: **Listed/Contributing**
 Description: **Facing northwest onto Gates Street, the subject building is a detached three-story stone volume of Wissahickon Schist construction with a two-story ell entirely clad in stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation is two bays in width; however, the story front porch has been enclosed. The building also features a one-story side addition at the southwest elevation, which may have started as a porch. A small one-story red brick outbuilding stands at the rear of the property and is contributing.**
 Classification: **Contributing**
 Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking south at the primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The side (northeast) and primary (northwest) elevations. Bottom: The side (southwest) and rear (southeast) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **323 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211444300**
Historic Name: **Unknown**
Year Built: **1886**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **Samuel Lyster**
Financier: **Richard Righter**
Cost: **Unknown**
Source: ***PRERBG*, 29 March 1886, 140.**
Alteration: **NA**
Date: **NA**
Source[s]: **NA**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Side-gable**
Façade: **Wissahickon Schist with Stucco**
Style: **Vernacular**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
NRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **Facing northwest onto Gates Street, the subject building is a detached two-and-one-half-story stone volume with a two-story ell entirely clad in stucco. The primary (northwest) elevation features two windows and a door, which is shaded by a one-story porch featuring stone plinths that support Doric columns. The second-floor features two windows set beneath a cornice of eight Italianate brackets. while the second-floor features two windows.**
Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **NA**

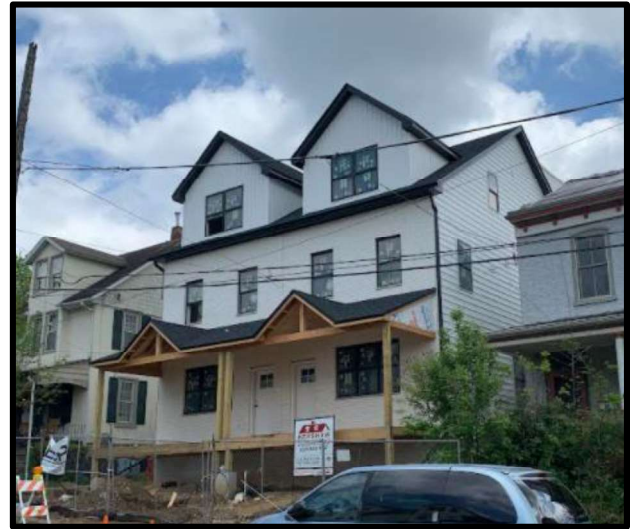


Top: Looking east at the primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **325 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211444320**
Year Built: **2020**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **Andy Mulson**
Cost: **Unknown**
Source: **Zoning Permit No. 1038559**
Atlas, City of Philadelphia

Alteration: **NA**
Date: **NA**
Source[s]: **NA**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Side-gable**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Contemporary**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
NRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **NA**
Classification: **Non-Contributing**
Notes: **NA**

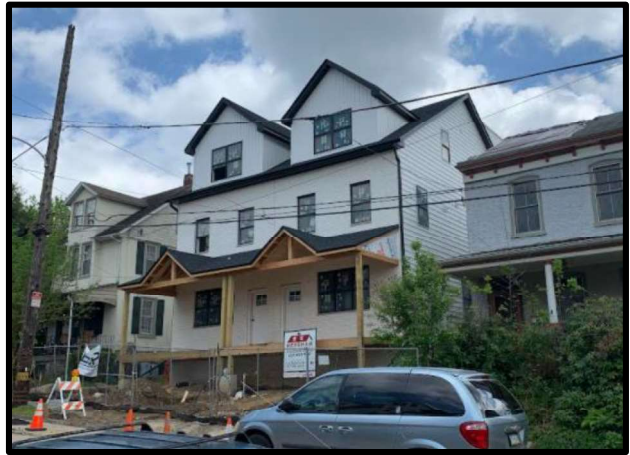


Top: Looking southeast at the primary (northwest) elevation in context. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia.
Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **327 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211444330**
Year Built: **2020**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **Andy Mulson**
Cost: **Unknown**
Source: **Zoning Permit No. 1038559**
Atlas, City of Philadelphia

Alteration: **NA**
Date: **NA**
Source[s]: **NA**
Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
Roof: **Side-gable**
Façade: **Brick**
Style: **Contemporary**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
NRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **NA**
Classification: **Non-Contributing**
Notes: **NA**



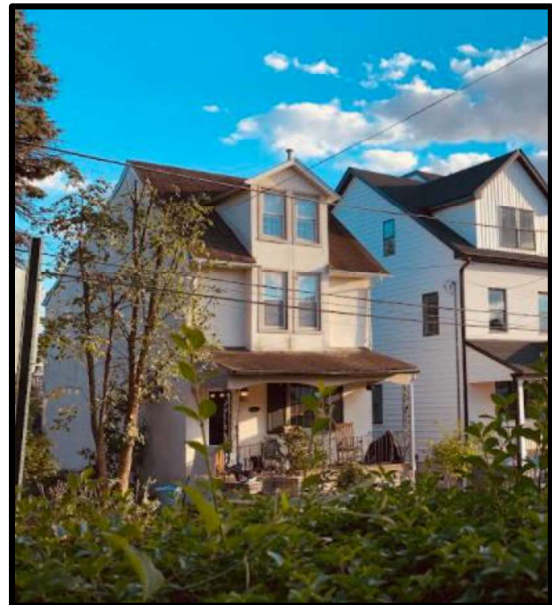
Top: The primary (northwest) elevation. Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **329 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211444500**
 Historic Name: **The Wellington B. Morris House**
 Year Built: **1887**
 Architect: **Unknown**
 Builder: **Unknown**
 Financier: **Jacob Wright**
 Cost: **Unknown**
 Source: ***PRERBG*, 2 May 1887, 203.**
 Alteration: **Unknown**
 Stories/Bays: **Two-and-One-Half /Two**
 Roof: **Side-gabled**
 Façade: **Stucco over Wissahickon Schist**
 Style: **Folk Victorian**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
 Description: **Located on the southeast side of Gates Street, the subject building is a two-and-one-half-story stone dwelling with a stucco finished on the first and second floors. Following the basic form of a Philadelphia rowhouse, the detached building features a side-gable roof. Less common to this building form, the primary (northwest) elevation features a one-story front porch at the first floor. Extending from the shed roof of the porch is a projecting wall dormer that starts as a bay window at the second floor, terminating into a large gable-front wall dormer at the third, half-story. Each level of this projection includes two windows. The side (southwest) elevation features two windows per floor with a brick chimney stack penetrating the roofline at the top of the half-story near the ridgepole of the roof. The building contains replacement doors and windows, as well as a modern deck at the rear. This property retains an original stone sidewalk.**

Classification: **Contributing**

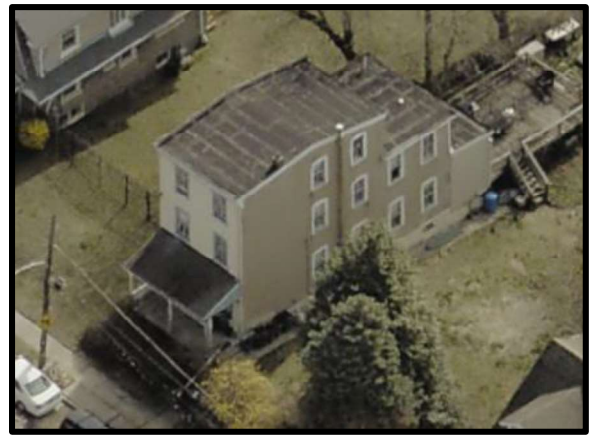
Notes:



Top: Looking east at the primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **335 Gates Street**
OPA #: **211444600**
Historic Name: **The Robert G. McMaster House**
Year Built: **1887**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **Unknown**
Financier: **Jacob Wright**
Cost: **Unknown**
Source: ***PRERBG*, 9 May 18887, 212.**
Alteration: **A rear deck has been added to the building.**
Date: **ca.2000-20**
Source[s]: **Visual determination**
Stories/Bays: **Three /Two**
Roof: **Flat**
Façade: **Stucco over Wissahickon Schist**
Style: **Italianate**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
NRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **Facing northwest on Gates Street, the subject building is a detached row-like structure that stands three stories, being two bays with restrained Italianate details. The building is composed of Wissahickon Schist finished with smooth-faced stucco. The three-story volume features both a two-story and a one-story extension. The building features two-over-two wooden sash windows set within original architraves with segmental arched tops. A one-story porch extends from the primary (northwest) elevation with original turned porch posts and wooden details. A cornice appears to be covered with vinyl sheathing. The side (southwest) elevation features a heavily fenestrated façade. This property retains an original stone sidewalk.**
Classification: **Contributing (Dwelling)**
Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking east at the primary (northwest) and side (southwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (northwest) elevation. Bottom: The primary (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **339 Gates Street**
 OPA #: **211444777**
 Historic Name: **Emmanuel M.E. Church Parsonage**
 Year Built: **1927**
 Architect: **J. Warren Neff, 2002 N. 61st St.**
 Builder: **C.M. Swartley & Son, 6832 Ridge**
 Financier: **Emmanuel M.E. Church**
 Cost: **Unknown**
 Source: ***PRERBG*, 20 April 1927, 246.; and Permit No. 4058, Application for the Erection of Dwellings, 3 May 1927, City of Philadelphia. Source: City Archives of Philadelphia.**

Alteration: **Porch Enclosure**
 Date: **Unknown**
 Source[s]: **Unknown**
 Stories: **Two Stories**
 Roof: **Gambrel**
 Façade: **Wissahickon Schist**
 Style: **Colonial Revival (Dwelling)**
 PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
 NRHP Status: **Not Listed**
 Description: **Facing northwest at the top of Gates Street on the southeast side, the subject building is a detached one-and-one-half-story dwelling of Wissahickon Schist construction facing the interior of the lot to the northeast. The first and second floors are separated by the termination of the Gambrel roof which includes large, projecting shed dormers at both elevations. The gable-end of the Gambrel roof faces onto Gates Street with a central chimney flanked by two windows within the livable story and half-fanlight windows above. The street-facing elevation features an enclosed, one-story porch at the first floor. The outbuilding in the rear of the dwelling appears to be non-contributing.**

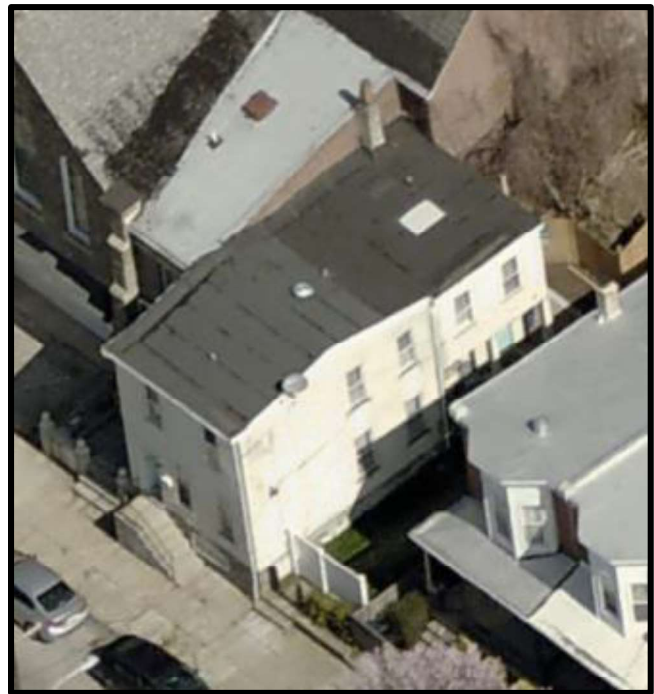
Classification: **Significant**
 Notes: **NA**



Top: Looking south at the primary (northeast) and side (northwest) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: The primary (northeast) and side (northwest) elevations. Bottom: The side (northwest) and rear (southwest) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **4737 Silverwood Street**
OPA #: **211541877**
Historic Name: **Enmanuel M.E. Church Parsonage**
Year Built: **Pre-1895**
Architect: **Unknown**
Builder: **Unknown**
Financier: **Unknown**
Cost: **Unknown**
Source: **NA**
Stories/Bays: **Two/Two**
Roof: **Peaked/Flat**
Façade: **Wissahickon Schist**
Style: **Italianate**
PRHP Status: **Not Listed**
Description: **Facing southwest on Silverwood Street, the subject building is a semi-detached row-like structure that stands two stories, two bays with restrained Italianate details. The most prominent feature is the cornice of Italianate brackets.**
Classification: **Contributing**
Notes: **It appears that this building was purchased by the Emmanuel M.E. Church in 1898 and used as a parsonage until 1927.**



Top: Looking north at the primary (southwest) and side (southeast) elevations. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Bottom: The primary (southwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: 4739 Silverwood Street
 OPA #: 211541880
 Historic Name: Emmanuel M.E. Church
 Year Built: 1910
 Architect: George E. Savage
 Builder: Wileman & Rudkin, Contractors
 Financier: Emmanuel M.E. Church
 Source: *PRERBG*, 15 June 1910, 389.; and *PRERBG*, 17 August 1910, 564.
 Alteration: Altered to a residence with a garage door introduced at the basement level on Silverwood Street; a large projecting entrance porch supported by columns within the southwesterly gable on Gates Street; and two dramatic staircases on Gates Street.
 Date: 2008
 Source[s]: Zoning Permit No. 84359
 Atlas, City of Philadelphia
 Stories/Bays: Two/Multiple
 Roof: Complex/Cross-gable
 Façade: Wissahickon Schist
 Style: Gothic Revival
 Contemporary (Alterations)
 PRHP Status: Not Listed
 Description: Standing the east corner of Silverwood and Gates Street, the former Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church is a one-and-one-half-story structure with a raised basement constructed of Wissahickon Schist. The building is characterized by four gables that form a complex cross-gable roof. Two large gables face onto Gates Street, one of which features three openings with segmental arches, while the other features pointed, Gothic arches. One smaller gable extends to the corner with a large pointed, Gothic arch window. And perhaps the largest gable faces onto Silverwood Street, repeating the theme of the three-pointed, Gothic arches.
 Classification: Significant
 Notes: NA



Top: Looking the east at the elevations on Gates (northwest) and Silverwood (southwest) Streets. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia. Middle: Looking the east at the elevations on Gates (northwest) and Silverwood (southwest) Streets. Bottom: The Gates Street (northwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GATES STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
INVENTORY FORM

Address: **Gates Street**
(Between Wood Street and Manayunk Avenue)

Historic Name: **Gates Street Pavement**

Year Built: **ca.1900-20**

Architect: **Unknown**

Builder: **Unknown**

Financier: **Unknown**

Cost: **Unknown**

Source: **Visual Evidence**

Alteration: **Insensitive patchwork throughout**

Material: **Buff Brick**

PRHP Status: **Not Listed**

Description: **Early twentieth century brick pavement survives on the roadway of Gates Street between Wood Street and Manayunk Avenue. The material appears to be buff brick with some patchwork throughout the space.**

Classification: **Contributing**

Notes: **NA**



Top: A section of the buff brick street pavement in front of 340 Gates Street. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2020. Middle and Bottom: Looking southwest on Gates Street, showing the buff brick pavement. Source: Google.